schools and the canals.

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

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THE PEACE JUBILEE.

END OF THE FESTIVAL PROPER-OVATION TO MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS-THE SINGERS IN-CREASING IN STRADINESS-VISIT OF MR. GEORGE PEABODY TO THE COLISEUM.

Boston, June 18.-The festival proper came to an end this afternoon. To-morrow, there will be a grant choral performance by the children of the Boston public schools, and then the monster exchestra and the monstrous chorus will pack up their things and go home, surrendering the Collegum for a brief space to sporadac shows before it is unally demolished.

The programme to-day was made up wholly of classical music, and attracted rather less interest than the miscellaneous entertainments of previous days, but artisti cally it was an improvement upon all that had gone There were choruses from Mendelssohn's St. Paul and Elijoh, and Hayda's Creation, and the performance wound-up with a remarkably effective rendering of the "Hallehfjah" from Handel's Messiah. The best of all was Mendelssohn's "Thanks'be to God." The singers have continued to improve in steadiness, and gave forth a finer volume of sound than I have ever before heard from them. Wheir success is attributable in great measure to the admirable management of Mr. Zerrahn, who repeated the wise maneuver he mied yesterday, and walked about among them beating the time, and forcing the necessary inspiration, while a substitute took his place at the head of the orchestra. Mr. Carl Resa continues to lead the vicilius, Ole Bull not having played since the first day. The chores from the Mozart's Twelfih Mass was repeated, and went much better than it did on Tuesday. The prayer from Moses Egypt was fluely sang, a body of 40 or 50 ladies and gentlemen taking the quartette, and the "Viofiammatus," from Rossini's Stabat Maler, was given with excellent effect, twelve sopranos giving senerous weice to the sole previously sung by Parepa. Miss Adelande Phillips sung that famous aria from Handel's Kinaldo, for which she has achieved a sort-of celeb rity, and speceeded in it admirably. She was distinctly heard at the remotest end of the building. Her reception was a superb ovation. She was recalled, and when she sang those words of the air in which she buls adien to friends, the looked from side to side of the audience and finally turned around and faced the chorus who had given her such a feeling welcome. This allusion to her approaching exile to Europe was duly approciated, and the select orchestra performed Weber's "Jubil Overture" and two movements of Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony." The demonstrations toward Zerrahn were more enthusiastic than ever, and the audience, though pos so large as that-of yesterday, was no whit less impressible. Loud calls were made for Parepa, but she was not in the building. Strange to sav, there was no "anvil cherus," and although Boston called for it with 20,000 lungs, Gilmore was unmoved.

Mr. George Peabody entered the ball at the beginning of the exercises, accompanied by Gov. Claffin and the Mayor. He was loudly cheered by the few who recognized him. A zealous gentleman went about among the andience and tried to stir up a more general demonstra-tion, but as nobody seemed willing to begin it, his to look at the distinguished philanthropist, but the ushers knocked them all on the head. Finally, during the intermession, the disappointed excitator began an address to the audience at the north end of the hall, on the subject of Mr. Peabody, and the Mayor, at the same time, not knowing what was going on, introduced Mr. Peabody at the south end. In the midst of the confusion and applanse Mr. Peakady mounted a chair and said :-

My FRIENDS: Your Mayor has indeed said well that any your friend, and has kindly announced me as the friend of the whole world. However true this assertion may be—and I think he has praised me too highly—yet I assure you thus, whatever may be said in regard to my mendship for mankind, my love for the Old World has perer exceeded Limit which I bear for the new. Mr. Peabedy theretook his seat amid great enthusiasm

The Jubilee infection has spread all over the East, and delegations from most of the New-England States are begging Parena to earny the "Star-Spangled Banner," the "anvil chorus," the firemen, and the artillery to various small towns and villages, promising that the whole coun try shalide ablaze. It is a semarkable fact that, not with ling the immense influx of strangers, and the crowds at the Coliseum, there have been no accidents except the signst one already reported, no disorder worth mention ing, and no pocket-picking. The police and other attend ants have discharged their difficult duties with as much nature as human infirmity allows, and the internal arrangements of the great show have been generally good. The efficient management of Messrs. Niles, Dunham, Parker, Barnes, and a few other gentlemen has been

mainly effective in producing unicoxed-for results. For the perfect discipline of the immense chorus and erchestra, I suppose we are chiefly indebted to Messra.

Zerrahn, Gilmore, Elchberg, and Touriee. Their success has been so remarkable as to call for special mention. J. R. G. H.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCE.]

Boston, June 18 .- The Coliseum has to-day been again filled to its utmost capacity, including standing room. The programme was strictly classical, and among the audience were many professional musica erities, who unite in pronouncing the whole performance a success in every respect. Adelaide Phillips sang an aria which was encored, she receiving a complete ova tion from the audience, and fa most enthusiastic recogni tion from the grand chorus. The singing by the chorus was exceedingly fine, eliciting repeated applause During the intermission, Mayor Shurtleff introduced Mr. George Penbody to the audience, saying :

Lables and Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of an-noancing to you the presence of Mr. George Peabody, who honors the Peace Festival this afternoon. You will be only recognize him as your friend, but also the friend of the whole world.

Mr. Peabody responded, saying: MY FRIENDS; Your Mayor has indeed said well that I amyour friend, and has kindly announced me as the friend of the whole world. However true this assertion may be, and I think he has praised me too highly, yet I assure you whatever may be said in regard to my friendship for mankind, my love for the Old World can never exceed that which I have for the New. [Great appliance.] Gov. Jewell of Connecticut, and several other prominent persons occupied seats appropriated to guests. The cutside crowd has been immense all day. No accident renewed expression of satisfaction by all participants. The grand chorus were dismissed to-day with an appropriate recognition of their services by E. Tourjee, the superintendent. To-morrow will be the grand concert by the children of public schools.

the children of public schools.

Admiral Farragut visited the Naval School Ship yesterday, in company with Bishop Simpson.

Senator Summer arrived in town to-day.

BUNKER HILL DAY-CROWDS AND EXCITEMENT-BETTER AND BETTER.

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. Boston, June 17 .- This being the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, the agony has about doubled its intensity. Nearly all the shops are closed, and the streets are as much crowded as yesterday, although fewer visitors are seen from the country. It is great good fortune that the President went away last night, for if Grant, the Jubilee, and Bunker Hill had all fired the heart of Boston together, there must have been an explosion of the whole city. Things are in such a state now that trifles set the town in a blaze, as a spark ignites Powder. Last night a Boston fireman came home from California, and the whole department turned out with engines, torches, and uniforms, and made night hideons with brass bands and fireworks. A sacrilegious speculator was detected selling Jubilee tickets at a premium. If he had offered to sell Fanenii Hall to a minstrel troupe the sensibilities of Boston would not have been more grievonaly wounded. The police paraded in a body, and took away all his tickets. The hotels are still miniature Babels, though now and then they have a room or two to let, as comparatively few visitors stay all the week. At some of them all the waiters are decorated with the American flag. If the Jubilee spirit continues to gather force, we need not be surprised if these attendants are taught to pass the mustard in platoens, hand you a curp

the aid of a speaking-trumpet. The rosy expectations of the Boston shopkeepers, who meant to retire millionaires upon the pluckings of the week, have happily been frustrated. People won't buy anything except peanuts and circus tickets. It was ancounced that the principal shops would keep open until late at night, and some of the firms prepared collations for their clerks, so that no customers might be missed while anybody went to dinner. The collations, we be here, were very good, but there were no customers. Imde was at a standstill. At noon on Wednesday a large proportion of the shops were closed, and to-day any money except the Jubileo managers, the hotel and restaurant keepers, the hack-drivers, the railroad men, the photographers, whose galleries are througed with restaurant keepers, and the wenders of pop and penny wares,

of coffee four hundred strong, and present your bill with

who inhabit the shanty village around the Coliscum Perhaps I ought to except ticket speculators, for some of these operators, unterrified by the fate of one of their craft yesterday, are secretly doing a splendid isiness. It seems a pity that merchants who invested in the Jubilee fund with the expectation of getting their money back from the strangers, should be so much disappointed, for many of the visitors are very unwary indeed, and would have afforded splendid picking. I heard of a country couple to-day who, be lieving that all Boston centered in the State House and the Common, stood in front of the Capitol for several hours in a broiling sun, and then presenting their tickets to a man at the door, wanted to know "when them singers was coming along!" The man took the tickets and told them to wait just where thay were, and the singers would be along directly. I believe they are still waiting. A man who wanted his money's worth of noise was seen to-day sitting in the very front seat of the parquet, and spreading out his hands behind his ears

to collect more of the sound. They say that he was afterward removed to a deaf and dumb asylum. The musical exercises have much improved since Tues day. The second day's programme attracted a great deal of critical attention, because it included a large proportion of classical music, into which the slam-bang element could not be introduced. That it was measurably mecessful, is a fact at which I was both gratified and surprised. Nicolal's Pest Overture, based upon Luther's choral, opened the proceedings. It went very well, especially the vocal part. The choruses from The Messiah, 'Glory to God," and "The Glory of the Lord," and those from The Creation, "The Marvelous Work," and "The Heavens are Telling" were taken at an unusually slow tempo, and were therefore entirely successful. So to was "See the Conquering Hero Comes." They seemed to me much stronger than anything sung the day before Probably the singers gather more confidence day by day; out it is hard to judge of their improvement, the acous tic properties of the house are so very peculiar. The sound is unequally diffused among the audience, so that two persons sitting in adjoining sections often come with very different impressions. Every one agrees, however, that the lovely chorus from Mendelssohn's Elijah, "He watching over Israel," was more perfectly rendered than anything which had gone before it. Susceptible as it is of delicate phrasing and breadth of expression, I expected to be less pleased with this than with almost any other chorus on the programme, but it was admirable. A curious spectacle was offered in this by Mr. Zerrahn, who left his desk to Mr. Schultze, and walked about among the chorus, beating time for one part after another as they successively came n. Madame Parepa Rosa sang Handel's " Let the bright Seraphim," with an accompaniment on the cornet by aroused extraordinary demonstrations among the audience. I have no doubt my friend of the day before waved his umbrella more vigorously than ever, though I did not see him. Madame Rosa repeated it, but it is such a terrible strain upon the voice to sing this air against a cornet accompaniment, that I was not at all surprised when she afterward relinquished her place in one of the chorus selos to the dozen solo vocalists of Boston, who are held in reserve for such occasions. In the final chorus, "The Heavens are Telling," the quartette was taken by thirteen sopranos, twelve altos, eleven tenors, and thirteen basses.

The music on Thursday embraced several novelties and a strong infusion of the popular element, as was proper for the day of Bunker Hill. There were two chorals-both of them excellent-and several pieces of miscellaneous music, including, of course, the "Anvil Chorus," which no Boston family can now afford to be "The Star Spangled Banner" was superbly done, and Madame Rosa, who sang one or two verses solo, besides taking part in the fortissimo final chorus and making herself heard above all the din, got more glory than ever. Then there were two new pieces by American composers, one of them a "Peace Festival" narch, by Mr. Janotta, who is an American by virtue of being a music teacher in Boston, and the other a "Tri-American by virtue of being an ex-Bostonian, and at present a Brooklyn lawyer. I did not think much of Mr. Janotta's march, except that it was very long, and any regiment which marched to it would have been at trouble to keep in step; but Mr. Converse writes well, and his ousic tells, although it is borrowed freely from Wagner.

The crowd at and around the Collseum on Thursday eggars description. The ushers were swamped, and for be first time during the trying week, lost their heads, and took to shaking people as a terrier shakes a rat. saw a lady frightened into a hysterical fit of crying by an usher less than five feet high. I saw another minia ture official spring at the throat of a six-foot gentleman, the wrong aisle, but who proved to be all right after all. Many women were carried out fainting, and I hope they revived outside, but the crowd was almost as dense in the street as in the building. At 31 the doors were closed, and nobody was admitted thereafter, ticket or no ticket. The builder would not vouch for the safety of the structure if any more came in. "My opinion is, Sir," said my neighbor, "that this 'ere building will hold a powerful sight of people." I told him I was proud to concur in such judicious sentiments. "And I shouldn't wonder," he continued, "if we heard an all-fired noise when all those folks scream. Don't you believe we shall t" I said I did: but after the first chorus he looked disappointed, and went home. He wanted the rafters to be started at

The Bunker Hill day wound up with a ball af the Coiseum. I suppose it was a grand one, but I do n't know. To us who are used to miniature balls like the Academy of Music, and great consequent crowds, the wide acres of the Jubilee shed looked only half inhabited even when the merriment was at its hight, and the whirl at its fastest. I suppose there may have been eight or ten thou sand people present-a mere handful in such a place Decorum reigned throughout. Very few notable persons were present. The dresses were neat but not gaudy, as he monkey said-but no, amid the echoes of the Jubilee will not pursue the frivolous comparison. J. R. G. H.

A MOTHER SUSPECTED OF POISONING FIVE

SPRINGFIELD, June 18 .- A horrible case of child-murder is about being developed in Jacksonville. It appears that about one year ago a child of one Wahle, il months old, was suddenly taken sick and died. It was buried, no suspicious circumstances being at that time discovered. Since, however, the parents of the child have separated, in consequence of the alleged intimacy of the wife with the family physician, who attended the child. Recently a letter, directed to the wife from her sister in Germany, fell into the hands of Wahle, and from that letter he gets the startling information that the child came to his death by poison administered by the mother. The sister epaks of the poison which the mother used to kill her last child, and from this comes another inference that four other children, the fruits of their marriage, who suddenly died before, may have been poisoned. Wahle had the child exhumed, and its stamach subjected to a chemical analysis, which revealed the fact that arsenic had caused the death of the child. Suspicion points strongly to the complicity of the physician with the mother. child-murder is about being developed in Jacksonville.

A WOMAN TO BE HANGED IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, June 18 .- The Court has refused a new trial in the case of Mrs. Nancy B. Madden, convicted of the murder of her own son-in-law, Obadlah Jones, at Canton, in July last, and sentenced her to be

THE NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 16. - The United States frigates Macedonian, Capt. Skerrett, and United States frigates Macedonian, Capt. Skerrett, and the Savannah, Capt. N. B. Harrison, of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, arrived here yesterday from Annapolis, and are now at anchor in the Roads, the sloop of war Dale, which sailed in company with them, having passed out to sea. The squadron, it is understood, will leave in a day or two on their Summer cruise, which will be extended to Brest, Falmouth, and perhaps Cadiz.

THE KANSAS LAND TROUBLES.

KANSAS CITY, June 17 .- The settlers in the pentral land in Crawford County, Kausas, have held a neeting and passed resolutions denouncing all reports of meeting and passed resolutions denouncing all reports of lawlessness and outrages on neutral lands as a slander on the settlers, and assure all concerned that no man has been shot or hung on account of land difficulties. All honest men are welcomed among them, and will be as afethere as in any place in the United States; that they never have waged, and do not now wage, war upon private individuals, as such, but do oppose the so-called Joy purchase, and will resist, to the fullest extent, any endeavor of his to build a railroad, or exercise other act of ownership, on neutral land, until the validity or invalidity of said purchase is fully and completely settled.

THE BROADWAY BANK CASE DECIDED. ALBANY, June 18 .- In the Court of Appeals, -day, the cause of the people ex rel the Broadway Na-

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

In the great newspaper offices, in the Club-Houses, in Wall-st., in committee rooms, in all places where men of culture and of affairs meet together, a little whisper of news came yesterday which awed the bravest and saddened the lightest heart. It was only the news that is told every day of some man wellknown to his fellows; only the news that a kindly face would be no more seen among them, a heartsome voice be no more heard, a firm step no longer ring down familiar ways. And yet few faces could be more missed than this one lying upturned in such dreamless sleep; few voices die out of more listening ears, few steps fail whose coming had brought assurance of a friend's approach to a greater host of friends. Gov. Raymond is dead, said the brief report. But no man who heard it repeated it in that form. "A great journalist is dead," said one voice; "An able politician is gone," said another. And so multitudes remembered him, each giving him honor for some distinctive power, but all adding in softer voice, "and he had no enemies." It is a good record to have left. A young man still, an over-worked, overanxious, over-eager man, ambitious, liking position, liking money, liking all the prizes and all the warm, sweet gifts of life, in close relations with hundreds of men of most different capacities and purposes, he yet leaves no personal enemy, not one who shall say: 'he was a false friend." In his life there was much bitter speech about the politician, the officer, the legislator, the editor-none concerning the man. Now that he cannot explain ways that seemed unwise or tortuous, his bitterest detractors, touched by the sweet charity and wisdom which are the gift of Death when he takes away one we have known, will be first to explain the unwisdom or the crookedness. They will see that what they called disingenuousness and timidity might have been a fear of bigotry and onesidedness, an eagerness to behold the truth from all sides, an incapacity to regard any step, or declaration, or triumph, as conclusive. A poor boy from the country, brown-handed, rustic, he achieved a college training, and came alone to a great city to conquer his place among men. He worked as no digger on the railroads could work. His place was low, his wage was small; but he bent his genius to the occasion as if he had been premier, and the applause of the world his guerdon. By and by the obscure name was in men's mouths. By and by, again, he was himself a recognized power, and graduated from journey work into the mastership of his own newspaper. He had conquered his place. Money, and influence, and applause were his. And in these prosperous days no one was so ready to help him who was down, to serve a friend at some cost to himself, to make the places of his associates pleasant and honorable, to do distasteful tasks which other nen hesitated at.

While his hands were full of business and his life full of activities, the strange, swift order came to him to leave all this for larger occupation. There was no time to say his farewells to old associates. but they crowd to say a tender farewell to him. There is no journalist to take his place: the epitome of his power is written thus. There is no friend to take his place: the epitome of his kindness and loyalty is written thus. Pure sunshine floods the earth this morning, and filters down in mist of gold on the cool, sweet sward of Greenwood, where his eyes last looked on it. The golden mist will float above a new grave, where he shall lie beside the lad he loved so much, and, shimmering in the sun, will seem to make a ladder through the shining air whereon the angels of the Lord shall ascend and descend.

His hands are folded on his breast; There is no other thought expresses Than long disquiet merged in rest.

Henry Jarvis Raymond was born in Lima, Livingston county, New-York, on the 24th of January, 1820. His father was a farmer of that village, and there he received his carliest education, performing the usual labors of a farmer's son and attending the Lima Seminary, an institution of some note. When fifteen years old he took charge of a district school. Not content with the limited means of education afforded by his native village, he prevailed upon his father-not without much difficulty-to allow him to enter the University of Vermont, at Burlington. He took a high stand in college, where he was aided with that tenacity and determination which insured his success in after life, and he was graduated with honor in 1840.

After leaving college he came to this city and began the study of law in the office of Edward W. Marsh. Here he maintained himself by teaching the classics in a ladics' seminary, and by contributing to The New-Yorker, Mr. Greeley's first paper, started in 1834. Mr. Raymond had been a contributor to this journal over the signature of "Fantome" before leaving college, thus acquiring a taste for journalism, which did not accord with the more tedious study of the law. Mr. Greeley paid him eight dollars a week on The New-Forker, and when, in 1841, he started THE TRIBUNE chose him as his first assistant. Of the value of his services Mr. Greeley has written:

"I had not much for him to do till TEE TRIBUNE was started; then I had enough; and I never found another person, barely of age and just from his studies, who evinced so signal and such versatile ability in jour nalism as he did. Abler and stronger men I may have met; a clevere readier, more generally efficient journalist, I never saw. He remained with me nearly eight years, 11 my memory server me, and is the only as sistent with whom I ever felt required to remonstrate for doing more work than any human brain and frame could be expected to endure. His salary was of course gradually increased from time to time; but his services were more valuable in proportion to their cost than those of any one else who ever aided me on THE TRIBUNE."

Mr. Raymond made a specialty of reporting, an art then in its infancy. Short hand writing was a new and rare accomplishment, and he formed a short-long-hand of his own invention, by which he was enabled to accomplish what men then looked upon as "wonders." Mr. Augustus Maverick, for a long time a member of The Times staff, narrates an incident of his early reportorial career. Soon after THE TRIBUNE was started Dr. Dionysius Lardner, then in the hight of his celebrity as a scientific lecturer, commenced a course of lectures in the old Broadway Church, known as the " Tabernacle." Mr. Raymond reported these lectures for THE TRIBUNE, and in so accurate a manner that the Doctor subsequently adopted them; and with slight revision they were published in two large octavo volumes by Greeley & Mc-

Eirath, under the title of " Lectures on Science and Art." Mr. Raymond's activity here manifested itself in his zeal for exclusive news, and in after life he often expressed a regret that railroads and telegraphs had so reduced the opportunities of gaining these victories. He often related beat" he gained for THE TRIBUNE in his early days. He, with various reporters of rival journals, was sent to Boston to report a speech of Daniel Webster. The other journals each sent two short-hand reporters to work against Raymond. He took his notes in the method which he had invented, and the company returned by the night boat. But while the others were enjoying themselves Raymond was copying his notes in the back cabin, which had been turned into a printing office, and when the boat reached the city the whole speech, several columns long, was in type, ready to be transferred to the presses, and by 6 o'clock the readers of THE TRIBUNE had it before their eyes. The other papers acknowledged themselves beaten and never used their short-hand

After remaining on THE TRIBUNE about seven years, he accepted a position on the staff of The Courier and Enquirer, under James Watson Webb. He remained with Gen. Webb eight years, until 1851, when, on account of political differences, he left him, and went to Europe for his health. The disagreement arose from a difference of opinion in regard to the measures before Congress in 1850. the year of the great compromises. Mr. Raymond's sympathies were thrown with President Taylor, and Gen. Webb's with his successor. While on the staff of The Courier and Enquirer he became well known as a political writer and a man of letters, and formed a connection with the publishing house of Harper & Bros., which lasted ten years. During this time a spirited discussion on Fourier's principles of Socialism was carried on between Mr. Raymond and Mr. Greeley, and his articles on the subject were atterward published in pamphlet form. Mr. Raymoud's political life began in 1849, when he was elected a member of the Assembly by the Whigs; he was reflected in 1850, when he was chosen Speaker. He at tion while in the Legislature especially to the common

The Times newspaper was started by him on the 18th of September, 1851. It commenced with six editors, two proof-readers, and eighteen compositors. In 1852 he went to the Baltimore Convention to report the proceedings for his paper, but was given a seat as a delegate, and made an eloquent speech in exposition of Northern sentiment. In 1854 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of this State, receiving 157,166 votes, a majority of 28,333 over Ludiow his principal opponent. As an organizer of the Republican party, Mr. Raymond was an active worker. The 'Address to the People," which was issued from Pittsburgh in 1858, was from his pen. He was a supporter of Fremont after the meeting of the tional Convention. In 1857 he refused to be candidate for Governor of this State. The next four years were devoted to his profession. In 1858 he sided, apparently, with the supporters of Mr. Doughs, but in the end resumed his relations with the Republican party. In 1860 he was a warm supporter of Mr. Seward for the Republican nomination, and it was through his influence that Mr. Seward was placed in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln in all his active measures, only deploring his hesitating policy. After the disaster at Bull Run, he proposed the establishment of a provisional government, but the idea was not received with any favor. In 1861 he was again elected to the Assembly, where he was chosen speaker. The following Fall he was the President of the Union State Convention at Syracuse, where he voted for the nomination of Gen. Dix. but after the nomination of James S. Wadsworth declared the latter his first choice. In 1863 he was defeated by Gov. Morgan for the nomination of U. S. Senator. In May, 1864, he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was chosen by a unanimous vote delegate at large to the National Convention. He was afterward appointed chairman of the New-In 1864 he was elected to the Lower House of Congress

from the Sixth District of this city, receiving 7,315 votes, a majority of 386 over Ward (Tammany Dem), 5,668 over Norton (Mozart Dem.), and and 5,988 over Hawkins (irregular Union). Mr. Raymond went to Congress with every prospect of a brilliant career before him. His Congressional course was, however, not fortunate. He feil on trying times. Mr. Johnson, taking advantage of the unsettled state of affairs, thought he saw room for his own advancement. He threw down the gauntlet to Congress, which, in self-defense, was obliged to take it up. While to most Republicans the path of duty, of right, and of propriety was clear, to others it was clouded, and Mr. Raymond was led away into the by-paths. He assured his most mate friends that in so far as he sustained Mr. Johnson in his eccentricities he was acting with a view not to the disruption of the Republican party, but with the hope of keeping the President from deserting that party entirely. His efforts were futile, and he afterward saw and frankly acknowledged his mistake. With equal frankness he admitted that he had not properly appreciated the scope and drift of the famous Philadelphia Convention, in which he acted a somewhat conspicuous part. His most frequent criticism when reading a manuscript was, "You go a little too far." His opinions, when given in ordinary conversation, were always as deliberate as if offered after hours of study. It would not be necessary to necuse such a man of deliberate and willful wrong intent in a great political movement, when his very nature would have led him to follow only the dictates of his own judgment. At the time, however, he was obliged to resp the fruits of his action. He lost his position on the Republican National Committee, and, with his paper, fell into discredit with his party. He wrote a life of Mr. Lincoln, which, after the assassination, was enlarged to a volume of 800 pages, but the position he had taken in Congress and at the Philadelphia Convention had of itself read him out of the party for the time, and the cloud that rested on him prevented the work from becoming a suc ess. His health was now greatly impaired, and he ought rest and recuperation in a foreign tour. Rest did not, however, restore his former health, and during the last six months he has had symptoms of the attack which so suddenly terminated his existence.

During the last campaign his whole energies were thrown with his old party, and even up to the time of his death he was in earnest consultation with the leading men of this city endeavoring to create such a unity and spirit in the ranks of the Republican party here as would enable it more successfully to combat the corrup. tion arrayed against it. Only a few weeks ago he was obliged to resign the chairmanship of the Twenty-third-st. Republican General Committee, stating in his letter of resignation that as his efforts to create union in the Reover, and he would leave the work in other hands,

A remarkable instance of Mr. Raymond's working ability occurred on the occasion of the death of Danie Webster, a statesman for whom he had the greatest admiration. The news of Mr. W.'s death reached here on a Saturday afternoon. Mr. Raymond wrote an admirable biography, which appeared in Monday's paper, covering twenty-six columns of The Times, and in addition he wrote three columns of editorial on the same subject. Of this extraordinary biography Mr. Raymond wrote sixteen columns without stopping a moment for rest. As a feat of editorial labor we doubt its ever having been equaled.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Raymond, accompanied by one of his daughters, visited Greenwood Cemetery, where he designed purchasing a lot for the interment of a member of his family who died last Spring. Leaving the Cemetery he returned to The Times office on Printing Housesquare, where he remained until about six o'clock. At hat hour he went to his residence, No. 12 West Ninth-st. After tea he remained in the house until nine o'clock, when he went out, as he said, to take a short walk. As nearly as can be ascertained, he returned home at about 11 and after locking and bolting the door, was selved with apoplexy, and fell to the floor.

In the early morning, at about 3 o'clock, the sickness o one of the children caused several of the family to rise, when the groans and hard breathing of Mr. Raymond were heard. On going to the hall he was found lying on his face, still breathing, but unconscious and in great agony. He was at once removed to his room, and several physicians were summoned, who pronounced his disease apoplexy. Every effort was made to revive him, but without avail, and about 5 o'clock this morning death

EFFECT IN THE CITY OF MR. RAYMOND'S DEATH. The news of Mr. Raymond's sudden death was received throughout the city with universal manifestations of sorrow. Some of the evening papers appeared in mourning, while at all the newspaper offices, and on all the public buildings, the flags were lowered to half-mast. In the Superior Court Judge McCunn was engaged in hearing an argument when the sad news was ahnounced. As not as the argument had been completed he adjourned his court for the day, eloquently expressing his regret at the death of so highly respected nd worthy a citizen. Shortly after the announcement of Mr. Raymond's death the Associated Press held & Inceting at their rooms, when the following resolutions were manimously adopted;

Resolved. That we have heard with profound sorrow the intelligence of the unexpected and very sudden death of the Hon. Henry Jarvis Raymond, a member of this association from its organization, and one of its principal founders and directors. Highly appreciating his long and laborious services as a member of this body, his intelligent, careful and devoted interest to its honor and welfare, his active and faithful services for many years as one of the Executive Committee, we feel that his death is a severe loss to each and all of us, and a great loss to the Frees of the State and country.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of this association will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded on our minutes.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the press for publication. Resolved, That we have heard with profound sorrow

furnished to the press for publication.

At a meeting of the Minth District Republican Convention, last night, the following resolutions were unani-

At a meeting the following resolutions were ununimously adopted:
Resolved, That this Association has learned with sorrow of the death
of the Hen. H. J. Raymond, who, in the vicor of his manhood and in the
midsi of his usefulness, has been as suddenly taken from our midsi.
Resolved, That in his death the Republican party has lost one of its
abiest supporters and defenders, one whose voice and pen have been so
often and affectually used in promoting its best interests.
Mr. Stratton spoke of the loss the Republican party
had sustained in the death of Mr. Raymond; his whole
public life had been devoted to the interests of the party,
and his last work was to attend a Committee to perfect
its organization.

Its organization.

The President seconded the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots, held last night, resolutions of respect to the memory of their late Chancelor, Henry J. Raymond, were passed. ARREST OF A UNITED STATES DETECTIVE FOR

COLLUSION WITH COUNTERFEITERS. Buffalo, June 18 .- United States Detective ohn Byrne arrested yesterday at Canandaigua United sparacy with counterfeiters. Lowell is lodged in jail here to await trial. once became prominent as a debater, directing his attenFOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE CHURCH DEBATE-MR. GLADSTONE ACCUSED

OF ARROGANCE. LONDON, Friday, June 18, 1869. The debate in the House of Lords, last evening, on

the Irish Church bill, was continued until long after midnight, and it was impossible to furnish the American press an account of the proceedings, owing to the lateness of the hour. After Lord Redesdale's speech in opposition, and the Duke of Devonshire's in favor of the measure, the Marquis of Salisbury took the floor and spoke at considerable length. He said that while he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill, he did not wish to commit him self to all the details of the measure. He strongly objected to the position and attitude of the House of Lords with respect to the nation, and deemed the assertion that the Lords, in assenting to the will of the nation, express subordination to the Commons as false. If that were a fact, it would be better for the House of Lords to disappear as a coordinate branch of the Government. The object of the second House was to supply the omissions and rectify the defects of the first. In many cases the House of Commons only represented the nation in theory. In the majority of cases the House of Lords must decide for themselves; but when the House of Commons and the nation are agreed on a grave point, the functions of the House of Lords have passed away, and the responsibility devolves on the nation and on the House. We might fairly accept this decision without abnegation of duty. Opposition to the decided opinion of the nation would only delay the inevitable issue, and create a period of disturbance and discontent. He thought the bill under discusion illiberal and injurious. He did not believe that amendments would be "contemptuously disregarded" by the House of Commons as had been intimated. He thought the governments of a large majority gave a prospect of uninterrupted success; but the nation would soon turn against a Minister displaying a domineering spirit. Admitting any amount of arrogance in Mr. Gladstone, the House of Commons might consider its own present position as compared with its possible position if the bill were rejected. Nothing could be more fatal than such a policy. The contest would then be carried on under a disadvantage, and the House of Lords would finally have to give way.

Lord Colchester and the Bishop of Tuam, Killaly, and Achowry opposed the bill, and Earls Stanhope and Nelson proposed slight amendments, and supported them briefly. CERTAIN PASSAGE OF THE CHURCH BILL.

The press this morning infer from the tone of the debate in the House of Lords that the passage of the Irish Church bill is certain. The Times says disestablish is foredoomed; the extent and mode of proceeding remain to be settled. Modifications of the bill are now admissible. SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL - DISENDOWMENT

LONDON, Friday, June 18, 1869. The excitement over the debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Church bill increases. The benches, lobbies and galleries of the House were crowded again to-night. Earl Russell was the first speaker. He said many

NOT TO BE TOTAL.

illustrious statesmen, animated by feelings of justice and generosity for Ireland, had endeavored to settle this Church question, but their efforts were made in vain. The fact that a small proportion of the people of Ireland belonged to the Church establishes the justice as well as the necessity of dealing with the question. The creation of the Irish Church in the beginning was a wise thing, but the result of three centuries made an alteration necessary. The act of union was too solemn a pact to be interfered with save in a great crisis; but now a great crisis was at hand, He reviewed former promises of concession, which Mr. Pitt, if he had had the opportunity, would have accomplished. He also traced the history of the abolition of prelacy in Scotland, but said Ireland had never been in a position to imitate Scotland. She had been oppressed by penal laws and disabilities, notwithstanding promises of relief. He believed that concurrent endowment was preferable to the present measure, but the Catholics refused to accept it. He held that the Tories were responsible for the present state of Ireland. They had rejected the policy of Pitt, Canning, and Peel, and now as an alternative they proposed to accept Pitt's policy. But he regretted to say that it was now too late. They had no choice now but to disestablish and disendow. Disendowment need not be total. He was inclined to the generous course which Mr. Bright originally advocated, especially as the Catholics and Presbyterians were to be compensated from the Church revenues. He wished to do the best he could for Ireland, but not endanger the Churches of England and Scotland. Admitting this course to be necessary for Ireland, we must not give a stimulus to those desiring to disestablish all the Churches. He desired the Tories to accept the verdict of the constituencies to which they had appealed, and said the result of that appeal must be regarded as the deliberate verdict of the nation on the question. Adverting to the course of the House of Lords on the Reform bill, in 1832, Earl Russell implored their Lordships to act in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and accept the decision of the nation as final and binding. The Duke of Abercorn opposed the bill, as the production of a man eager for personal and party triumph rather than for the good of his country. The result would be the alienation of Protestants, introduction of discord, and failure to conciliate the Catholics.

The Duke of Argyle argued that disestablishment and disendowment could not be separated. He admitted that the question was forced into consideration hastily, not by protracted agitation, but by the logical result of political freedom. He thought the measure was an attack on the rights of property, and disliked indiscriminate disendowment, but the ecclesiastical system in Ireland, which endowed Protestant sects, and the Maynooth College, was valueless to the Church, and had never promoted the cause of Protestantism. He urged their Lordships to consider carefully all the circumstances, and endeavor to be in harmony with the nation, and declared that the present movement was dictated by a desire to erase the foulest stain on England's rule over Ireland.

Lord Westbury regarded the bill as full of evils. and as the effect of a mistaken policy which was likely to produce dangerous results. Still he felt bound to vote for its passage in an amended form : but if amendments were not accepted, he must insist on the rejection of the bill. It was the constitutional duty of the House to bow to the expressed will of the

THE LORDS APPROACHING A VOTE.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19, 1869-1:30 a. m. The debate in the House of Lords to-night on the Irish Church creates intense interest. There is a determination to force a division, but it is not expected before 4 o'clock in the morning. The Chamber is crowded with spectators. Among those present are the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, and it is apparently their intention to sit out the debate. The best calculators reckon the passage of the bill to its second reading by twelve to twenty-two majority. The general belief is that the House of Lords will strip the bill of its disendowment features and leave disestablishment only. This is likely to prove more embarrassing to the Ministry than a direct rejection of the bill. ATTEMPT TO UNSEAT JOHN BRIGHT.

Rumors are revived here of an attempt to drive John Bright from the Cabinet.

been submerged. The Great Eastern has not yes come in sight. When she arrives the splice will be made with the deep-sea cable, and the work of laying the line direct to the Island of St. Pierre, Mi-

quelon, will commence. SPAIN.

FINANCIAL REDUCTION.

MADRID, Friday, June 18, 1869. A proposition is under consideration in the Cortes for a reduction by the Government of 33 per cent from the coupons of the public rentes, when presented for payment.

DENMARK.

ADDRESS BY THE KING.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, June 18, 1869. A meeting of National Riflemen's Associations was held here yesterday. The King visited the meeting and addressed the riflemen. In the course of his speech the King expressed his heartfelt and confident hope for reunion with those who were longing to be restored to their mother country.

> PARAGUAY. M'MAHON AND LOPEZ. WASHINGTON, Friday, June 18, 1869.

allow Commander Kirkland to pass their lines with United States dispatches. They only refused escort, as Lopez would not recognize a flag of truce, but would put those bearing it to death.

Denial has been made that the Allies refused to

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. EXCITEMENT OVER THE ARREST OF THE CUBAN HAVANA, Friday, June 18, 1869.

The United States steamer Nipsic remains at Cienfuegos. All on board are well. The news of the arrest of the Cuban Junta in New-York causes intense excitement here. The action of the American Government is praised by the Havana press. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 18, 1809. Peru having recognized Cuba, it is said that the President will withdraw from his position as a mediator of the Spanish-American Conference.

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

The steamer Delphine obtained a regular clearance at the Boston Custom-House on Thursday, and it is said that she is bound for Jamaica, though for some time past it has been rumored that her destination was Hayti or Cuba. She is a regular gunboat of 915 tuns register, with all the fixtures for an armament. The Haytian Minister endeavored to have her de-tained, but could not make a case.

SAILING OF ANOTHER STRONG EXPEDITION.

The Post of Philadelphia contains particulars of the departure of another expedition. It was recruited at the house of Col. Asher Leidy, who, in a very few days, managed to muster hundreds of men, some of them from the late Confederate army. The Philadelphians are to join a New-York contingent. Altogether, it is supposed the new expedition will muster more than a regiment of men. INDICTMENT OF THE CUAAN JUNTA-A FALSE

ARREST YESTERDAY-TWO OF THE ACCUSED PARTIES NOT YET FOUND-CONFUSION OF NAMES. The indictment brought in by the Grand Jury

of the United States Circuit Court against certain mem was published by The Trinune yesterday, included the names of seven gentlemen, viz.: José Morales Lemus, Jose M. Basors, William O. C. Ryan, Francisco Ferrer, Jose Mora, John H. Lamar, and Mariano Aharez, Of these Basora, Ryan, Mora, and Ferrer were arrested on Wednesday night; Lemus surrendered himself to the Marshal on Thursday morning, and the whole five were released on ball the same day, Lamar and Alvarez remaining to be accounted for. During all day Thursday diligent search was made for the missing conspirators, and yesterday morning a Cuban gentleman, a member of the Junta, was arrested by one of the Marshal's deputies, as Alvarez, but upon being taken in custody he told the officer that there must be some mistake, as his name was not Mariano Alvarez, but Ignacio Alfara. The Marshal was completely non-plussed at receiving this piece of intelligence, and at first seemed to be at a loss what to do; but leaving Alfaro at the headquarters of the Junta, where the arrest took place, he started off to lay the case before the proper authorities, and get instructions as to how he should act. After an absence of about two hours he returned to the rooms of the Junta, and rearrested Alfaro, who protested against the proceeding, and insisted upon seeing his lawyer to know whether the arrest was legal. So reasonable a demand in the circumstances could not be refused, and so the Marshal and his prisoner, accompanied by several of the friends of the latter, went in search of Judge Porter, Althese Basora, Ryan, Mora, and Ferrer were arrested

in the circumstances could not be refused, and so the Marshal and his prisoner, accompanied by several of the friends of the latter, went in search of Judge Porter, Alfaro's legal adviser. That gentleman was soon found, and the whole party immediately proceeded to the office of Marshal Barlow, Judge Porter calling the attention of that functuary to the wrong which it was attempted to indict upon his client. It was then proposed, in the way of compromise, that Alfaro should give a sort of provisional ball, but against this Judge Porter protested, insisting that as Alfaro was not the party named in the indictment, they had no right to arrest him. There was no getting over this, and so Señor Ignacio was unconditionally set at liberty, the Marshal being left to find Señor Mariano Alvarcz, of whose whereabouts up to a late hour liast night no clue had been found.

As to John H. Lamar, the other absentes, nobody knows anything whatever about him. There is but one Cuban in New-York by the name of Lamar, but his patronymic consists of two words—La Mar—not of one word of two syllables, as with the name in the indictment. Besides, this gentleman cannot be the party charged in the indictment with an offense committed in this city on the last May last, for he arrived here from Havana only last week. In the New-York Directory for this year the name of Lamar occurs but once, but it is that of Lewis Lamar, a harmless whitewasher of the complexion known as "colored." There was a Lamar, a Southerner, who was concerned years ago in fillustering expeditions to Cuba, but whether he is the party named in the indictment remains to be seen. At any rate, it seems that the prosecution of the Cuban Junta already begins to develop the farcical element. farcical element.
We learn that the trial of the indicted parties is fixed for the third Monday in October next.

NOVA SCOTIA.

NEW ANNEXATION RESOLVES. HALIFAX, N. S., June 18 .- The following esolutions were passed at the late Repeal League Con-

Vention at Halifax:

Warreas, In the opinion of the members of the Convention, the further continuance of Nova Scotia in the Canadian Confederation will be but daily progress to ruin: and Warreas, Our only hope of commercial prosperity, national development, and permanent peace lies in close relation with the United States: therefore,

Resolved, That every legitimate means should be used by the members of the Convention to sever the connection with Canada, and bring about Union or fair and equitable terms with the American Republic.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the formation of a league throughout the Province for the perpose of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Vice Admiral Mundy, commanding the British fleet on this station, has been promoted to be full Admiral, and will return to England. He will be succeeded by Vice Admiral Wellsly.

THE ENLISTMENT OF FILIBUSTERS IN RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Va., June 18 .- United States Marshall Parker this morning made a descent on an alleged Cuban recruiting rendezvous, and arrested W. H. Harrison, the leading man. Harrison had plenty of funds in the bank, and promptly gave ball in the sum of \$1,000 to appear. It is stated that about thirty men were recruited yesterday. The men are promised \$500 bounty in New-york.

REFUSAL OF A U. S. MARSHAL TO LIBEL A VESSEL IN BOSTON.

Boston, June 18. - Information was lodged with the United States Attorney that the schooner La with the United States Attorney that the schooner La Have was laden with great guns, shell, and other ammunition, bound for the West Indies; and the informers wished to have her libeled; but U. S. Attorney Hillard, after a personal inspection of the vessel, refused to detain her, as her proceedings were not in violation of law. The Custom-House authorities state that the clearance and departure of the atcamer Dolphia last night were strictly legal, and no ground for her detention existed. There is, however, little doubt of her warlike character, but her real destination is known only to those who centrel her.

MATRICIDE IN IOWA.

CHICAGO, June 16 .- A short time since, the authorities of Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, ordered that a Mrs. Mary Boyle, an old lady over 80 years of age, should no longer be kept at the public expense, but that her two sons, who are possessed of a tolerable competence, should jointly support her. After living with one of her sons for some months, she was sent to the house of the other, where she died in a short time under suspicious circumstances. An inquest was held, and a post-morten examination rerealed evidences that the old lady had been strangled. Her son, Patrick Boyle, has been arrested and committed to await his trial for the crime. The excitement among the Irish is intense, and threats of lynching are freely made. Mrs. Mary Boyle, an old lady over 80 years of age

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION. STAUNTON, Va., June 18 .- In the morning session to-day Dr. Ray read a paper on the abnormal con-FRANCE.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH CABLE SUE AERGED.

BEFF, Friday, June 18, 1869.

The shore-end of the French Atlantic Cable has